· INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA.

Our Richmond Correspondence RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5, 1856. The Annual Hiring of Negroes—Their Privileges—A Virginia Candidate for the Know
Nothing Nomination—Wire's Inauguration—What is
Thought of the President's Message—Heavy Sale of Negroes—The Weather and the Poor—Ice and Burglaries—
Norfolk a Phanix—Bank of Kanaucha—A Wall Street
Mode of Settling a Difficulty, &c.

For the information of the readers of the HERALD enerally, and the Northern ones in particular, I would say that this is now hiring time, and Richmond is crowded with colored mechanics, farm laborers, waiters, servants and female cooks, seamstresses, washers and ironers, and all the rest of the branches of Ethiopic employment. This is an annual custom, commencing immediately after New Year. Employers are busy, endeavoring to hire efficient help for the ensuing year, while slaves are trying to get good homes. Owners of slaves are very anxious to get good places for their hands, and will not let them at any rates to masters who are cruel in beating or overworking the negroes he hires. The greatest care is taken by the owner to see that this slave will be well housed, well fed, and sufficiently clad, before he lets him out, Indeed, the darkie is always consulted. If he or she do not like the looks or the reputation of the one who wishes to have them, they will not go, and the owner never thinks of forcing his niggers to take places they do not think

To facilitate business there are commission agents. These gentlemen act like your proprietors of intelligence offices; keep a room with seats for the accommodation of the servants, make bargains with employers and receive a regular commission. Their advertisements promise owners that they will procure good homes for their servants, and see that the hirer is a desirable person. Will the abolitionists

they would be comfortable in.

Wages are very high this year. Females rent from \$60 to \$120, and men from \$100 to \$200 per

wages are very light this year. Females rent from \$60 to \$120, and men from \$100 to \$200 per annum.

The Know Nothings of Virginia will probably present another candidate for the Presidency in the person of Hon. Alexander H. Staart, of Staunton, formerly a member of Fillmore's administration. He is popular and able. The endorsement of John Minor Botts is not generally acquiesced in.

The democratic journals have been trying to lend a lastre to the inauguration of Gov. Wise which it did not possess. The fact is, in Virginia this is a very plain ceremony at all times; and this year it was decidedly flatter than last. No enthusiasm. The military and congratulators were few. I would not hurt their feelings by saying that Wise is unpopular in this strong Know Nothing city. I will merely say that while the inauguration was going on it mined.

The President's message is looked upon here as a Buncombe document—intended not to intimidate England and make her back down in her aggressive policy, but as a bait for a re-election. Many sensible people think that Americans would never sustain a fight about Central America, nor do they think that Crampton's affair is sufficient excuse for imbruing us in an European war. It is thought these difficulties will be settled in another way beimbring us in an European war. It is thought these difficulties will be settled in another way besides fighting, and that the President knew this "full well" is the belier. As for his Southern remarks they take well with the staunch democrats marks they take well with the staunch democrats— but the majority of the people place no reliance in them on account of Pierce's free soil proclivities. He is considered a political coquette, who smites at the South, and flatters her while he lavishes his

He is considered a political coquette, who smites at the South, and flatters her while he lavishes his favors on the North. Pierce never can expect a nomination from Virginia, for either Hon. Tom Hunter or Governor Wise is certain of the democratic nomination—if left to the Old Dominion to determine. The former has the better chance.

A large sale of negroes took place yesterday, at which thirty-three brought \$27,733. Men, women and children brought an average of \$840 each. Negro labor is very high.

The weather is very cold and disagreeable. More snow has fallen this week than during the whole of last winter. In consequence of the hard winter the sufferings of the poor in this city are very great; but humane efforts are tending to alleviate the distress. It commenced snowing last night, and has not ceased this morning. This is the hardest snow storm known here for nine years. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, so I will mention that the ice crop will prove unusually productive.

Burglaries are very prevalent here just now. On last Thursday night the rooms of the Exchange Hotel were entered by thieves, and jewels, watches, pockehooks and other trifles were generally stolan. Norfolk, it is said, has more than zevived. Sh has out-phomixed the phomix. 15,000 tons is th measurement of the shipping there, and on Thursday just, at auction, a store was let, on Market square, at \$1,200 per annum. Tall rent, that, for a small city.

The loss of property by fire in Richmond this year

city.

The loss of property by fire in Richmond this year amounted to \$156,236.

At Lynchburg, on Thursday last, Hon. Thomas S. Flourboy was chosen delegate to the Philadelphia American Convention, with instructions to arge the postponement of the nominations till June or July years.

The Bank of Kanawha, which has had a hard run, in consequence of unfavorable reports, has redeemed about \$200,000 of its circulation, leaving about \$100,000 out to redeem, for which they have species \$60,000, bank notes \$15,000, and \$95,000 bills, receivable in its vaults.

Two gentlemen of this city, after having a business difficulty, met in Wall street last evening on either side of the street; each drew his revolver, and commenced popping away at the other; nine shots were fired without damage. You don't settle matters in that way in your Wall street, I believe. The Virginians are more chivalrous th a bulls, bears and lame ducks in Gotham.

B. H. M.

A Split Among the Know Nothings-The Botts Party and the Twelfth Section Men-The Richmond Whig and National American—Punishment of Kidnappers—Emigration of Slaves to Non-Slaves Holding States—Meeting of the Demo cratic Members of the Legislature-Heavy Snow-The Mails, de., de.

A complete split has recently taken place in the Know Nothing make in this city, because of a repudiation by the Botts element, of the 12th section, in accordance with the riews of their distinguished leader. A meeting of the coubined councils of the Know Nothing party of this city, was held on the 1st inst., when the following resolutions with a lew others of a less important characteristics

resolution with a few others of a less important character, were utopted;—

Resolvet, as the opinion of this council, That the agitation of favery should cease. The rights of the South are plain and palpable, well defined and understood, and we believe they should not longer be treated as open questions. We will maintain our guaranteed constitutional rights and our right of property in slaves. We believe the continuous agitation of this subject is made by silfah politicians for personal and party promotion, and hurtful to the South; and therefore we are opposed to be introduction into the national American platform d this or any other agitating question casculated to ditract the harmony or endanger the success of our principles.

Resolved as it is well known. That our distinguished

fated to distract the harmony or endanger the success of our principles.

Resolved as it is well known, That our distinguished fellow-citten, the Hon. John Minor Botta, was among the first toadvocate the policy avowed by the national American arty, it is but an act of simple justice to declare our ensidence in his principles, and admiration of his talents and if he should be called to preside over the destinies of the nation, we are fully justified in declaring that he wilbring to the task a devotion to the principles we cherich an enlarged experience, a profound sagacity and commissing talents, which none in the nation can be found toxoci, or perhaps to equal, and that we heartily respond a the action of the Triangle Council and American Unior Lodge, of New York, which have expressed their preference for Mr. Botts for the Presidency.

The Which in commanting on these resolutions, save-

ly respond to the action of the Triangle Council and American Unior Lodge, of New York, which have expressed their preferences for Mr. Botts for the Presidency.

The White in commenting on these resolutions, says:—
We have not a word to say in reference to this action of the combined councils of the National American party of the dity of Richmond, and that is, that it is a clear, unequivocaland shameful misrepresentation of the opinions, sentimuts and priviciples of more than nineteentwantisths of the thirty-live hundred American voters of this city, and what is more, is a palpable misrepresentation of the vice of the entire American party of the State, with a single exception, as expressed in the resolutions of the American members of the Legislature, which we pullished in this paper a week or two ago. In a word, the hyported action of the combined councils of the National American party of the city, and contrary to the well ascertained and thoroughly understood sentences to the city and contrary to the well ascertained and thoroughly understood sentences to the city of Richmond's the well ascertained and thoroughly understood sentences to the wole American party of the State. From the judment of the "combined Councils," represented by lift or sixty individuals, the sworn liegement of John Siner Botts, we boldly take an appeal to the people.

people.

This is hard talk, but it is true, every word. I thought litte strength rated as high as one hundred in the city, bit it seems not. The Whig knows best, and I'd not, threfore, dispute his assertion.

The Natural American newspaper was gotten up as the Bettebrgan in this city, upon the joint-stock princi-ple, and by this you can judge how came these resolu-tions to fid their way first into this sheet. All that that paper and fty others of the kind could do to promote paper and try others in the kind could do to promote Botts a chaose for the Presidency would be utterly un-evailing silong as the White takes ground against him. And in the position he is unalterably fixed, so that all the resolutions which your Triangle Council and American Union odge would pay in a year, would be of no

avail, at least so far as the prospect to concillate the Southern interest is concerned. The last ides, in a political connection, entertained in the South is, tha Botts would get the unimation of the Roos Nothing party for the Presidency. His position on the Nebraska bili, as also his recent pronouncimento with reference to the 12th section, renders such a contingency utterly hopeless, unless, indeed, the Northern sentiment in his behalf is much more general than has as yet been manifested.

an in the House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. Rutherford, the representative from Goochland county, presented the proceedings of a meeting held by the oliticans of that county, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the cuty on the 30th instant. The following recolutions were embraced in these proceedings, and on being read, were restread by the House to the Joint Committee having under consideration the subject affixing some appropriate purishment for the abduction of slaves, and tos devising of retailatory measures against Northern abolitionists:—"Resolved, also, as the opinion of this meeting, that the lawiess outrages, perpetution and the meeting of the lawies outrages, perpetutions and the state of the laws; and therefore,—"Resolved, That the punishment for stailing a slave should be death; that all accessories before or after the fact sheuld be confined in the Pentitentiary for life; that all vessels in which slaves may be found conceiled should be, with that cargoes, combinated, and in order more of the state of the confined in the Pentitentiary for life; that all vessels in which slaves may be found conceiled should have a subject to the state of the state of

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17, 1856. Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature on the Kansas Deficulties, Addressed to the Governor of Virginia-Message of the Governor to the General Assembly, Accompanying these Resolutions-Action of that Body Thereon.

Governor Wise addressed the following communi-cation, with the preamble and resolutions herewith annexed, to the General Assembly of this State, this was engaged with the reading of them, a feeling of indignation was evinced throughout the House, and I feel sure that nothing but a proper regard to the rules would have restrained the members from an expression of indignant scorn at this ebullition of

The following is the Governor's communication, accompanying which were the resolutions herewith

transmitted:—
TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE GENERAL

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEMATES OF THE GENERAL ASSESSITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGISTA:—
GENTLEMEN—I hesitate to decide upon complying with the request of the Governor and Legislature of Vermont, to lay before you the accompanying resolutions of that State, "on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas."

These resolutions are in every seuse offensive to us, and unbecoming an intercourse and correspondence which should obtain between severeign States in the same confederacy. They are designed to irritate public feeling upon a topic concerning which it is naturally and habitually sensitive and exerce, and are calculated to impair the affection which should bind the people of the States tiggether in national union. Extremely erromous and take in fact and in principle, they are not worthy of discussion. The time for discussing such unvelcome missives from State to State is passed. We cannot reason with the needs of fanatics, nor touch hearts fatally bent from the tour of the means of the states.

inise in fact and in principle, they are not worthy of discussion. The time for discussing such unwelcome missives from State to State is passed. We cannot reason with the heads of fanatics, nor touch hearts fatally bent upon treason.

From time to time, for many years, the authors of such mischief have been remonstrated with in vain, and have been induced bu, to repeat outrages, to renew insults, and at hast to organize opposition to the constitution and laws and to seize upon State and federal authority for further segression.

In the present posture of relations we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a returning sense of patriotism, a reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace, to be reawakened and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affection its harmony, its glory and strength.

I, therefore, recommend that no action be had or taken upon these resolutions by you. It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us and of our forhearance, and this, and respect for State sovereignty alone, determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrests the gravest attention of our country. The tederal government is arrested in its operation, the Representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into disrepute by it at this very moment; and in such a orisis as this we can hardly descend to look to its results upon a Vermont Legislature and Executive. Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont who have sent to us these resolutions, have grown so strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred representatives to oppose a mere minority, who are now defending the constitution, and in withholding fro

RICHMOND, Va., January 15, 1856.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 20, 1856.)

TO THE HON. THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERGINIA:—
SIR—I have the homor to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas. I have the homor to be, with considerations of high respect, your obedient servant, C. H. HATDEN, See'y.

RESOLUTIONS ON SO MECH OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AS EMLATES TO KANSAS.

LATES TO KANSAS.

Whereas, the power and influence of the slaveholding tates in this Union has been, from an early period, suc-

ceasfully exerted in extending and strengthening the institution of human stavery, contrary to the clear intent of the founders of the government, and in violation of the spirit of the constitution; and whereas, in order still further to extend slavery and to establish it in the free Territories of the United States, there have been passed the Fugitive Slave law, so called, and the code establishing Territorial government in the free Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with provisions inviting the establishment of slavery therein; and in furtherance of this purpose, the citizans of Missouri have been suffered to invade the Territory of Kansas, in armed bands, and to prevent thereby the people of said Kansas from making their own laws or electing their own representates, and by lawless force to exclude them from exercising any vice in the government of sald Territory; and whereas, the present administration of the general government has lent itself to those diegal and unjust schemes, and has either openly sided therein, or secretly connived therest, and has taken no steps to execute the laws or to protect the people of said Territory in the szercise of their constitutional rights thus publicly assailed and overthrown; and has upon false pretences, removed such of its own officers as were not entirely subservient to those bad designs; and whe eas, the right of citizens of alaveholding States to hold slaves in, and transport them through the free States has of late been asserted, and the act attempted, and in consequence thereof a citizen of a sister State has been put in prison under the numred or grossly perverted power of a federal Judge; therefore it is, by the Scaate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the provisions of the spirit of a free people, and that the same ought to be immediately repealed.

to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, in subversion of the rights, and a flagrant outrage upon the spirit of a free people, and that the same ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That the enactment of the provisions of the territorial code of 1841, which abrogated the ancient prohibition of slavery in said Territories, and opened them to the wicked acts and ca.amitous results of that institution, was a gross fraud upon the just rights of the people,—a faithless breach of a solemn public compact, of which the slaveholding interest had already reaped the full benefit—un insult to the free States, and in violation of the natural rights of meanand that it merits the condemnation of the civilized word.

Resolved, That the armed and unlawful invasion of kansas, by the citizens of Missouri, and their illegal and forcible exclusion of the people of that Territory from all the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, for the sole purpose of establishing slavery thereun, under the semblance of law, was an act of atrocity unequalled in the political history of this nation, and directly subversive of the fundamental principles of republican government, and that the State of Missouri will be justly chargeable as a party to that wrong unless she publicly and distinctly disavow said acts of her citizens, and use every means in her power to prevent a recurrence thereof.

Resolved, That the non-niterference of the federal administration, to prevent or punish said outrages, justly makes it, in the estimation of mankind, accessory thereto, and unworthy of the confidence or respect of freemen.

to, and unworthy of the confidence or respect of freemen.

Resolved, That Vermont, while she will in no way assail the constitutional or domestic rights of the slaveholding States, will to the ulmost of her power uphold and susiain the people of the Territories in their lawful effort to exclude slavery therefrom; that she will, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, resist all emeroschments upon the constitutional rights of the States; that to the extent of her ability she will oppose the extension of slavery into, and the existence thereof, in the Territories of the United States, and the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution does not perpetually prohibit slavery therein.

Resolved, That the slave who treads the soil of a free State by the consent of his master, becomes thereby at once and ferever free, and entitled to the exercise of the whole power of the State, when necessary, in the defence of his treedom.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly,

whole power of the State, when necessary, in the defence of his treedom. Resolved, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, no District Court of the United States has jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, or to render judgment thereon, except when necessary to the orderly proceedings of suits pending thereon, or in order to inquire into the legality of commitments made under color of its authority, and, therefore, that the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, under the authority of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, was not warranted by law, and void. Resolved, That our Senators be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress are requested, to do all in their power to carry out the spirit and intent of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, to be sent to each of our Senators and representatives, to be by them communicated to Congress; and that a copy of the same be also sent to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be Iaid before the Legislature thereof.

In House of Representatives, Nov. 12, read and

with a request that they be laid before the Legislature thereof.

In House of Representatives, Nov. 12, read and adopted.

GEO. R. THEMPSON, Ass't Clerk.

In Senate, Nov. 15, 1855, read and adopted in concurrence.

C. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, MONTPRIME, Dec. 20, 1855.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of this State, on file in this office.

CHARLES W. WILLARD, Sec'y of State.

Two thousand five hundred copies of the Governor's communication were ordered to be printed, the House feeling too much contempt for the resolutions to subject them to a similar rule.

Our Havana Correspondence

A Yankee Duel .- The New Taxes -- New Arrange ments of the Cahawba Line-Continued Imprison ment of Chauncey and Winn, &c., &c.

We have had the breathing of war here—a speck to give us an idea of that which has been tasted before the walls of Sebastopol by the chivalry of France and England-a Yankee duel-nipt in the bud, and the parties in prison, by order of the Captain-General. You will have by the files transmitted at this time

a schedule of the new taxes imposed upon our various industrial classes to meet the extraordinary municipal expenses of our city, and to make up previous curtailments in the process of official and illegal exactions. It is of course better to know what one has to pay than to be liable to the fraud of collectors, &c., although the comisionista of a million and the man who may sell a hundred barrels of potatoes in a year have to pay the same sum for the privilege. If consideration could be had as to the revenue derived and the tax conform ing per centum, it would be better, al though the capitalists might make considerable fuss about it. Our coal vessels are carrying sound furnace munition for our steamers, and the

ble fuse about it. Our coal vessels are carrying sound furnace munition for our steamers, and the island may be considered safe from the agricultural cultivation of Kinney and Walker. Gen. Yomoloff's family leave by this steamer to look at the southwest, to learn something of sugar and cotton cultivation, see the process of your labor in that region, the management of its hands of toil, their coinforts. Ac., and thence to ascend the Mississippi and Ohio to Cincinnati, on their return to New York.

The agents, Mesers. Cabuzac Brother, of the Cabawba line of steamers, have made arrangements for those vessels to have a wharf for their service at the sugar warehouses at Regla, on the other side of the bay, from which the passengers will be transferred to and from Havana by the steam ferryboats, which ply between that point and the city every fifteen minutes—the baggage of passengers and themselves to be put in the city of Havana without additional charge, after the examination of their baggage by the Custom House officers, which will take place on the other side, while they are preparing to leave the ship. This will be a great convenience to strangers arriving here, and sowe them from the discomforts of small boats in boisterous weather, and some other annoyances of a petty kind, but which added together make trouble that it is good to have dispersed. So thanks to the new agents, who are as energetic as thoughtful for the enterprise in their care here.

Chancey and Winn have not yet been transposed to the arsenal, but it is so determined for them—the question is only of time, now, when they may work out their freedom. An hour's attention of the promising President or his expedient Secretary would have saved them from sentence, or at least caused investigation that would have proved that they had been deceved in their original shipment, and therefore not criminal, in fact, of adding in the introduction of slaves into Cuba. They were provided with a good Christimas dinner, and they still keep the President's inaugura

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1856. More Political Arrests - A Duel Prevented - Ban ishment of one and Imprisonment of another of the Parties-Health of Rachel-Theatrical Gos-

sip, &c., &c. Although my last letter was dated so recently a the 28th ult., yet as we shall not have a steamship for your port direct before the 8th inst., I write you this morning by the circuitous route of New Or-

In addition to the parties whose names were sent you in a recent letter as having been arrested, I have since ascertained the names of two others who were arrested at the same time—Joseph Leuiz Martinez and Justo del Pozo. It is scarcely a month since I was introduced to the former of these two gentle-men, and thought him a harmless, innocent young man. Senor del Pozo is a native of Spain, with whom I have not the pleasure of being acquainted.
There is another gentleman—Julian Andarze—
missing. He cannot be traced to any of the jails
here, nor has he been sent to Spain. Great anxiety

exists as to his fate. Senor Entenza, a planter of this island, but who has an office in New York, has more recently been arrested. Julian Andarze, above mentioned, is a citizen of Mexico, who formerly resided at New Orleans. He returned to this island from Europe about a month since. For pity's sake do not write in your Herald so forcibly about this island. You scare poor Gen. Concha out of his wits, and out of his propriety into the bargain, besides causing the poor soldados to be harrassed with daily drills and inspections of arms.

I have heard a rather good but serious joke respecting two citizens of the United States, who have been punished for their pagnacious propensities. They quarrelled, as I am told, on Christmas day, and a challenge to mortal combat ensued and was accepted. The second of one of the parties, who carried the challenge, wishing to prevent the duel, gave information of it to the police. This illadvised but well intentioned act caused both the parties to be arrested. The sender of the challenge is now in the Hotel de Tacon; the other has been banished the island. The second who gave information of the intended duel has been earnest in his endeavors to procure the release from prison of his friend, but has not succeeded.

The law here against sending a challenge is of a highly penal nature, the punishment being no less than a term of years in the chain gang.

Rachel, I am happy to inform you, is fast recovering her health. She has changed her abode from Le Grun's hotel to one of Senor Marti's private residences, and the change and quiet have proved most beneficial. It is hoped she will be enabled to appear on the stage by the middle of this month. The troupe who accompany ner are to appear in an evening or two at the Tacon theatre.

on the stage by the middle of this month. The troupe who accompany ner are to appear in an evening or two at the Tacon theatre.

Chiarini & Nicolo's circus company have been performing to to good houses all last week at the Piaza de Toros. Their last appearance at that locality for the present, took place last night, and they proceed towards Matanza, to day or to-morrow.

I visited the Wila Neuva theatre on Saturday evening, to hear "Los Diamonds," but a zarzeula (petite comedy) arranged from the opera. We had a great deal of the beautiful music of the opera. The character of Diana was admirably sustained by the Dona Ventura Mur, who rendered the music of the part most exquisitely. I really was not before aware—beautiful as I knew the Castillian language to be—that it was so well adapted to music, or perhaps, I should have written, that there was so much music in its liquids.

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1856.

New Year's Festivities - Grand Entertainment at the Palace-Preparations for the King's Fete, &c. The delay of the Cahawba caused some little alarm, but charging it to your Christmas festivities,

we were quieted from serious apprehension.

Yesternight was the celebration of the Soldier's
Gratitude, at the Cabanas, fortification. Well filled
with good food and good wine, and hearts overflowwith good food and good wine, and hearts overflowing with loyalty to their Queen, they gave "vivas" to the clear sky above them, which they filled with rockets, sprinkling their stars in the firmament, and the lights of "Bengola" giving golden lustre to the scene, for all of which they have the blessed privilege of paying, by discounts from their pay.

Gen. Yomotoff is so well pleased with Coba, that he is promenading the country, and will not be through with his investigations to leave by this steamer. He dined at the Palace yesterday, in company with his friend, the Bishop—a magnificent New Year's entertainment given by the Captain General.

eneral.

Preparations are being made for "King's day," (the 6th.) which is to surpass all others of the past in the ridiculous and the sublime. Health continues good, and our two or three days of business have given nothing worth advising. D.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Jan. 15, 1856, each bearing that date:—

John Beatty, of Liverpool, England, for improvement in means for supporting the propeller shaft, and receiving the rudder of stern propellers. Patented in England, Sept. 5, 1850.

Wm. H. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., for variable dial for dividing engines.

Wm. H. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., for variable dial for dividing engines.

Jos. S. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in extension railroad car.

Samuel J. Chapman, of Charleston, S. C., for machine for feeding sheets of paper to printing presses.

Jos. Cheever, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in apparatus for curing varicocele, sterility, impotency, and other diseases of the genital organs.

H. M. Clark, of New Britain, Conn., for improvement in machines for heading bolts.

Hezekiah Crout, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in removable flanck bar for securing the glasses of lanterns.

Elisha H. Collier, of Scituate, Mass., for improvement in heading spikes.

ment in heading spikes.

John P. Philo and Geo. Cowing, of Seneca Falls,
N. Y., for improved method of operating fire engines.
C. J. Cowperthwaite, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved hydrant.

Charles A. Cummings and Cortland Douglass, of
New London, Conn., for improvement in gas burners.

Charles A. Cummings and Cortland Douglass, of New London, Conn., for improvement in gas burners. Deuit C. Cumings. of Fulton, N. Y., for improve-ment in lock gate valves. Edward A. Curley, of Westport, Conn., for im-provement in extension tables. Henry D. P. Cunningham, of Bury Hants, Eng-land, for improvement in reefing sails. Patente 1 in England November 30, 1850. Joseph C. Day, of Hackettstown, N. J., for im-provement in firearms.

Joseph C. Day, of Bacaca.

Alen Greene, of Providence, R. I., for improved mode of attaching thills to axles.

W.W. Harvey, of Saltville, Va., for improvement in implements for pruning trees.

Caleb S. Hunt, of Bridgewater, Mass., for improve-

reaching the Briogewater, mass., for improvement in cotton presses.

Frank G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improved method of regulating speed of wind mills.

Richard W. Jones, of Greencastle, Ind., for improvement in brick machines.

A. Kendall, of Cleveland, Ohio, for shingle machine. Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improve-

ment in grain and grass harvesters.
Samuel M. King, of Lancaster, Pa., for shingle machine. Wm. R. Lavender and Atkins Smith, of Provincetown. Mass., for improved steering

stopper. Heratio McGrath, of Meig's Creek, Ohio, for imroved bits for boring felloes and tenoning spokes.

J. A. Morriman, of Hinsdale, Mass., for mortising Dachine.
F. H. Moore, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in

safety coal hele covers.

Jas. McNab and Adam Carr, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in steam stop valves.
R. D. Nermith, of Lake Village, N. H., for improvement in machines for dressing mill stones.
Ephraim Parker, of Burlington, Iowa, for machine

or making clothes vins.

Ira S. Parker, of Sharon, Vt., for improvement in wash boards.

Reed Peck, of Cortlandville, N. Y., for improvenent in door fastenings.

Charles Perley, of New York, N. Y., for improve

ment in cargo-ports for ships and other vessels.

Abiel Pevey, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in re-melting iron scraps.

Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in asting metals.
Samuel T. Sharp, of Danville, Mo., for improve-

ment in straw cutters.

Thomas J. Stratton, of Waterloo, N. Y., for improvement in ditching machines.

Eben T. Starr, of New York, N. Y., for improve-Eben T. Starr, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in revolving fire arms.
Fancis M. Strong and Thomas Ross, of Vergennes,
Vt., for improvement in platform scales.
Abner J. Sutherland, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in yarn dressing frames.
James S. Taylor, of Danbury, Conn., for improvement in yarn dressing frames.
James S. Taylor, of Danbury, Conn., for improvement in machinery for felting hats.
Joseph H. Tompkins, of Baffalo, N. Y., for improved box for coating daguerreotype plates.
Lewis White, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in curtain fixtures.

Lewis White, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in curtain fixtures.

Hugh Wightman and Wm. Warden, of Alleghany, Penn., for improvement in oscillating engines.

Charles H. Brown and Charles Burleigh, of Fitchburg, Mass., assignors to the Putnam Machine Company, of same place, for improvement in means for regulating and working steam valves as cut-offs.

John L. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to himself and Chas. Learned, of same place, for lath wachine.

John L. Brown, of Indianapois, Ind., assignor to himself and Chas. Learned, of same place, for lath machine.

Gelston Sanford, and Thomas and Stephen Hull, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for improvement in grain and grass harvesters.

David Marsh, of Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Thomas B. Stout, of New Jersey, Joseph A. Cody, of Ohio, and David Marsh, of Conn., for improvement in hanging mill stones.

Ariand Asahel Davis, of Lowell, Mass., and Chas. Cunningham, of Nashua, N. H., assignors to Alfred W. Adams, of Lowell, Mass., Josiah B. Richardson and George W. Pettes, of Boston, Mass., and Sherburne T. Sanborn, of Winchester, Mass., for improvement in hydro-carbon vapor apparatus.

RE-ISSUES.—Andrew Ralston, of Middletown, Pa., for improvement in machines for threshing and winnowing grain. Patented February 21, 1842.

Thomas J. W. Robertson, of New York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Alfred C. Beach, of same place, for improvement in sewing machines. Patented March 20, 1865.

On the 11th inst., an old colored man named Peter Franklin, residing in a house on the farm, in Anna Arundel county, Md., was found dead, and, it is feared, the extreme cold was the immediate cause of his demire. As near so his age could be come at, it is believed that he was not less than 110 years old.

Our Nashville, Tenza, Corr mondence, NASHV L. Tenn., Jan. 13, 1856. The Democratic State Convention-Wire Pulling of the Pierce Men_A. O. P. Nicholson s " Private Business" to Nashville-The Tennessee Men Determined to Support the "One Term"

To give the readers of the HERALD an inside view of the Democratic State Convention which was held in this city on the 8th inst., is the object of this letter. It is sometimes refreshing, after a political struggle is over, and the smoke has cleared away, to take a survey of the field, in order to ascertain whether anybody has been damaged. It is no rare occurrence among politicians that the best concocted scheme of the party intriguer is knocked in the head and laid out a lifeless corpse, when such a result is least expected. History has recorded many cases of the kind; and now I will add another to the long and humiliating catalogue.

To begin: A. O. P. Nichelson, of the Washington

Union, is calm, cunning and crafty. In the latter part of December he was seen to pass like a spectre through Nashville, and wend his way towards Co lumbia. A few days thereafter the HERALD spread out to our vision the vicarious character of his visit. This exposure created quite a fluttering amongst the faithful few. They swore that the HERALD's correspondent was a consummate liar, and proved it to their own entire satisfaction by the Wash ington Union. To be more explicit, your correspondent stated that Mr. Nicholson had left Washington for Tennessee on a Pierce mission-that his main object was to pack a Pierce delegation to Cincinnati, through the 8th of January Convention at Nashville. The Union denounced the statement as a calumny, said that Mr. Nicholson had gone home on "private business" alone, and that he would return to Washington during the following week. This was the issue. Now for the facts. Instead of going back to Washington the following week, Mr. Nicholson was here on the 7th and 8th inst. His "private business" remained unfinished till the convention adjourned, and the very next morning he set out for Washington. Whether he succeeded in satisfactorily arranging the "private business" that brought him to Tennessee, is not a question that admits of a shade of doubt. We all know that he left here in gloom, with a flea of no ordinary size is his com-

know that he left here in gloom, with a flea of no ordinary size in his ear.

When Mr. Nicholson reached Nashville, on the ovening of the 7th inst., there were no longer any doubting Thomases in regard to the ultimate purpose of his embassey. It was as clear as a cloudless sky to the close observers of public men, that he had come out to Tennessee on a two-fold mission—first, to secure the appointment of a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, who would vote for the re-nomination of Franklin Pierce; and, second, to have himself placed at the head of that delegation. If he should be successful, then he could return to Washington, and not only lay his sweet work before the President, but present himself in awitd majesty to the refractory democratic Senators who have refused to support Nicholson and Forney for public printers.

who have refused to support Nicholson and Forney for public printers.

Little did Mr. Nicholson suppose that a hundred eyes were on all his movements. Whilst he was in his room at the Nashville lnn, dreaming of the complete triumph of his precious plans, through the instrumentality of friends, a score of demograts were actively engaged in preparing the minds of their associates in convention to thwart his wishes. These gentlemen were successful heyond their most sanguing auticiconvention to thwart his wishes. These gentlemen were successful beyond their most sanguine anticipations. They believed that they would be able to defeat Mr. Nicholson's aspirations for a seat in the Cincinnati Convention, but they had no idea of a victory so crushing. The delegates for the State at large were selected by Congressional districts, and he received but one district out of ten, to wit the Nashville district, now represented by Gen. Zollikoffer! Mr. Nicholson's own district, together with eight others, voted against him. It may be said by Mr. Nicholson that he was no candidate for the position. Such a declaration will deceive nobody who attended our convention; because the special friends of Mr. Nicholson were zealously pressing his appointment, and basing their efforts on the ground that he desired it. Who doubts the fast?

Mr. Nicholson not only failed in securing the position of delegate to Cincinnati, but the convention adopted by acclamation the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Hen. Andrew Johnson, by the con-

adopted by acclamation the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the Hon. Andrew Johnson, by the courage, itili and ability with which he has met his opponents in the gubernatorial canvass, the power and force with which he has upbeld the principles of the democracle party, has entisted himself to the lasting gratitude of the democracy of Tennessee and of the Union.
Resolved, That in view of the difference of opinion as to the fittest persons to be selected at Cincinnati as cancidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, that it is most expecient for this convention not to express any preference for our favorities, but leave to the delegates to the General Convention an upbiassed judgment on the whole matter, recommending to them the selection of a candidate from Tennessee for one of these offices, if it can be done without compromising the general welfare of the democratic party.

I am inclined to think that it would be a source of

the democratic party.

I am inclined to think that it would be a source of great amusement to hear Mr. Nicholson's explanations to the President of the above resolves. They earry on their face the first choice of the democracy of Tennessee; and that man is not Franklin Pierce. In addition to this evidence it is a onceded on all hands here, that if the Convention had expressed a preference it would have been in favor of Gov. Johnson by more than three to one. Two-thirds of the primary democratic meetings field throughout the state to appoint defeater to the Convention. rimary democratic meetings to the Convention of the state to appoint delegates to the Convention of the primary democratic meetings feld throughout the State to appoint delegates to the Convention of the Sth, declared for Johnson, and the other third gave no indication of their choice. These things are not astonishing when we take into consideration the brilliant race made by Gov. Johnson in August last, together with his previous canvass for the executive chair. In the two campaigns his competitors were the most eloquent delaters that can be found in their party; yet Andrew Johnson was more than a match for either. Indeed, in a keenness of analysis and a coploasness and concentration of reasoning. I have never heard his superior. He is, beyond all question, the favorite of the Tennessee democracy for the next Presidency, as will be clearly demonstrated by our delegation in the Clincianati convention. While they sanction the doctrines and sentiments promulgated by the chief magist ate of the Union in his late message, they will unanimously oppose his renomination. James K. Polk established the one term privaiple, and any attempt to depart from it, no matter from what quarter it may come, will be resisted by his old Tennessee friends—the entire democracy of the State.

New Year Festivities in Mobile.

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New Year Sestivities in Mobile.

THE COW-BELLIONS AND PETER STUYVESANT'S ARMY ON THE MARCH.

[From the Mobile Acvertiser, Jan. 1.]

The weather was unfavorable last night for the anniversary celebrations of our renowned citizen-masquerade societies, but it was not bad enough to restrain the multitude of invited guests from filling the theatre, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls to overflowing, or to deter the still greater multitude of uninvited men, women and children from appropriating every foot of platform or elevation of any sort to be found along the principal streets, pavements, and, in not a few instances, the streets themselves. From candle lighting until music and torches announced the approach of the masqueraders, the crowd gathered strength and eagerness, and when the pageant burst fully upon them they gazed and wondered and wondered and gazed, in "rapt enchantment" until the processions were out of sight. The first to appear and the most anxiously looked for, was the renowned and almost venerable society of power laws of the beautiful of the procession of the pageant burst fully upon them they gazed and wondered and almost venerable society of power laws of the beautiful of the processions were out of sight.

for, was the renowned and almost venerable society of powbellion de RAKINS, who were first observed coming up Dauphin street and celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary. The subject selected for representation was most unique and beautiful—entirely differing from anything previously exhibited here. The procession was formed into two divisions, the first representing flowers, and having for its motto, "Fairies use Flowers for their Charactery;" the second, vegetables, and having for its motto, "For all the world like a forked Radish," and both combined forming the subject—"Animated Flora." The society turned out very numerously, as will be judged from the characters illustrated. In the first division, for example, we had the laurel tulip, narcissus, lily, water lify, jonquil, poppy, daisy, prairie daisy, honeysuckle, great nightshade, belladonna, sunflower, hydrangea, dahlia, scabicsa, lemon, orange, camelia, myrtle, rose, mallow, vine, pansy, lilac, tea and grass. The second division illustrated the truffle, beet, leek, turnip, hop, garlic, potatoe, salsify, onion, cauliflower, asparagus, lima bean, French bean, pineapple, carrot, (red and yellow,) radish, (black and pink.) tomato, celery, tobacco, cucumber, pimento, lettuce, gherkin, pumpkin, corn, cabbage, (white and red.) mushroom, (white and yellow,) artichoke, (Spanish and Southern,) meion, (green and yellow), and salad prepared for the table.

Sturdily along marched these vegetable specimens, the lurid glare of their torches and transparencies lighting up the odd conceit of the saplent association, so queerly carried out, and with a lofty and commendable contempt for the mud and earth, with which a vulgar notion has hitherto associated them, they chose the sidewalk for their unwonted locomotive display, and pedestrians found themselves suddenly associated with overgrown representatives of flower and kitchen gardens—pumpkin heads and cabbage heads and beet heads, that can't be beat; portly turnips gallanting drovogning feminine radishes, and tender carr POWBELLION DE RAKINS,

dark alley way of the theatre at length swallowed them from the hungry sight of the multitude.

About nine o clock the procession reached the theatre, which was already crowded to excess by the expectant guests, and which was beautifully and tastefully fitted up and lighted appropriate to a floral festival. The parquette had been micely floored for the occasion, the whole was lighted by beautiful lanterns and chandeliers suspended at various points, is entire keeping with the subject, and specially prepared for the representation, and when the curtain lifted, revealing the company in tableau, the effect was exceedingly striking and beautiful. In the foreground were ranged the representatives of the floral kingdom; and circling around these like a crescent were vegetables of every sort known to civilized man. In the immediate front was a prostrate form robed in black, and, kneeling at his head, a youthful figure—representing, perhaps, the departing of the Old, and the appearance of the New Year. When the curtain rose again the company formed "hands all round" and danced a merryig, after which they joined in the promenade, and received the congratulations of their multitude of friends present. The sunflower, the lilly, the beet, the potatoe, pumpkin, apple and lima bean were among the most notable representations, though all were admirable.

As there was but a single tableau when the curtain the context of the

the potatoe, pumpkin, apple and lims bean were among the most notable representations, though all were admirable.

As there was but a single tableau when the curtain rose again it was to permit the Cowbellians to approach nearer the audience, in the general promenade, prior to opening the dance, for which many bright eyes and tiny feet were patiently waiting. The ladies thought it delightful to dance with such comely and courteous floral partners, walking or rather tripping bouquets, and even the more portly and heavy vegetables were not overlooked by the fair, whose relish of the substantials is by no means so poor as might be imagined. Potatoes and beets and turnipa, and even the magnificent old pumpkin, big enough to make pies for a whole Connecticut Thanksgiving party, were all objects of much attention and appreciation.

Merrily and cheerily passed the time until about 10½ o'cik. P. M., when the music ceased—the hosts of the entertainment vanished, then re-appeared on the streets and very soon were gone none knew whither—but they carried with them the best wishes of the numerous assembly who had been so agreeably entertained by their representation, and were ready to pronounce the design and its fulfilment a "little ahead" of any previous exhibition. A Happy New Year to the Cowbellian de Rakin Society. May they all live to enjoy many more of these pleasant anniversaries.

The Strikers, next to the Cowbellians in age, and scarcely inferior to them in any other respects, afterwards made their appearance, being first seen coming down Royal street, with clashing music, flaring torches and numerous standards, imagery and transparencies, appropriate to their masquerade, celebrating their twelfth anniversary. They represented on this occasion PETER STUYVESANT'S ARMY ENTERING NEW AMSTRE

sented on this occasion
PETER STUYVESANT'S ARMY ENTERING NEW AMSTERDAM,
as graphically described in Diedrich Knickerbocker's veritable history of New York. To say
that this favorite company made a brilliant and excellent display were nothing more than a repetition
of what was expressed on every side, as the procession moved along, and what every one who has
witnessed their celebrations for the past twelve
years is fully prepared to credit. At the head of
the procession was a brass band "discoursing eloquent music," and following it came the members,
numbering about forty persons, and their attendants, hearing alo't numerous transparencies, each
having explanations of the characters assumed by
the group to which it belonged.

First in order of these was borne the large society transparency, bearing on alternate sides the
inscriptions—"Khickerbocker, Peter Stuyvesant's
Army," "Striker's Club, Twelfth Anniversary,"
&c. Each group, in addition to the transparencies,
bore aloft something characteristic of the persons
represented, and their ludicrous appearance was the
cause of no little merriment to the lookers on.

No better description of this display can well be
given than the chronicle of the worthy historian,
who gave the world the history of the original
march. We copy, therefore, from that renowned
work as follows:—

"First of all came the Van Brummels, who inhabit the pleasant borders of the Bronx; these were

who gave the world the history of the original march. We copy, therefore, from that renowned work as follows:—

"First of all came the Van Brummels, who inhabit the pleasant borders of the Bronx; these were short, fat men, wearing exceedingly large truck breeches, and were renowned for feats of the trencher; they were the inventors of suppawn, or mush and milk. Close in their rear marched the Van Vlatens, of Kaatskill, horrible quaffers of new cider and arrant braggarts in their liquor. After them came the Van Pelts, of Grovelt Esopus, dexterous horsemen, mounted upon goodly switch-tailed steeds of the Esopus breed—these mighty hunters of minks and muskrats—whence came the word Peltry. Then the Van Nests, of Kinderhook, valiant robbers of birds' nests, as their name denotes; to these, it report may be believed, are we indebted for the invention of sispjacks, or buckwheat cakes. Then the Van Higgenbottoms, of Wappling's creek; these came armed with ferrules and birchenrods, being a race of schoolmasters, who first discovered a marvellous sympathy between the seat of honor and the seat of intellect, and that the shortest way to get knowledge into the head was to hammer it into the bottom. Then the Van Grolls of Anthony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round little bottles, by reason they could not bouse it out of their canteens, having such rare long noses. Then the Gardeniers, of Hudson and thereabouts, distinguished by many triumphant feats, such as robbing watermelon patches, smoking rabbits out of their holes, and the like, and by being great choristers of roasted pig's tails; these were the ancestors of the renowued Congressman of that name. Then the Van Hoeslens, of Sing Sing, great choristers of roasted pig's tails; these were the ances the renowned Congressman of that name. the Van Hoeslens, of Sing Sing, great ch and players upon the Jewsharp; these march the renowned Congressman of that name. Then
the Van Hoeslens, of Sing Sing, great choristers
and players upon the Jewsharp; these marched two
and two, singing the great song of St. Nicholas.
Then the Cowenhovans, of Sleepy Hollow; those
gave birth to a jolly race of publicans, who first
discovered the magic artifice of conjuring a quart
of wine in a pint bottle. Then the Van Kortlanders, who lived on the wild banks of the Croton,
and were great killers of wild dacks, being much
spoken of for their skill in shooting with the
long bow. Then the Van Bunschotens, of Nyack
and Kakiat, who were the first that did ever
kick with the left foot; they were gallant bushwhackers and hunters of raccoons by moonlight.
Then the Van Winkles, of Harlem, potent suckers
of eggs, and noted for running of horses, and running up scores at taverns; they were the first that
ever winked with both eyes at once. Lastly came
the Knickerbockers of the great town of Scaghticoke, where the folks lay stones upon the houses in
windy weather, lest they should be blown away.
There derive their name, as some say from Knicker,
to shake, and Becker, a goblet, indicating thereby
that they were sturdy tess-pots of yore; but in truth
it was derived from Knicker, to nod, and Bocken,
books: plainly meaning that they were great noddies or dozers over books—from them did descend
the writer of this history."

The Strikers reached the hall soon after 9 o'clock,
where they were met by a large assemblage, and
passed our office, and wended their way down
Dauphin to the river, and we saw no more of them.
We shall not soon forget, however, the good old
Mynheers they brought to memory from the olden
times, when the Dutch took and held New York as
well as Holland.

THE T. D. S.

Down government street and into Royal marched
the T. D. S., in celebration of their twelfth anniversary, and capping a climax to the wonderment of
the immense crowd, which, notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather and disagreeable condition of the streets, had turned

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INFLUENCE IN UTAH.—The Salt Lake City Desert Nees says:—Brigham Young is the conly man that can govern Utah to the satisfaction of the people. We do not wish wholly to discourage those gestlemen who may be plotting and scheming in order to obtain political distinction and preference in Utah; let them work out their own discomiture and disgrace, and they will then feel as the nigger let after he had been whitned—so much the better, after they have done smarting. We recommend all people henceforth to mind their own business, and leave Mormoniam to those who can handle it, for all its opponents who have yet entered the field are notoriously incompetent to touch its interests in any member. The Latter Day Saints are known to be in good heads; their destiny is with the Amighty. It is his power and influence that has placed Gov. Young in his present hour able station, and he will keep him therein as long as it is expedient. The Lord has given him sufficient wisdom to cope with this generation; no matter in what position he may be placed, he is equal to every emergency. He is a perfect master of theology in all the transhes; as a politiciam, he is unequalled; as a tectician, he cannot be excelled. His influence over the people is a hundred per cent greater than that of any other Governor in the United States, and both saints and sinners endorre him as the most honorable man in all the country. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INFLUENCE IN UTAH.-The

Superior Court.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Cakley, Bosworth and Woodruff.

tewart, et al. against Graniss.—Orders affirmed, with

Stewart, et al. against Graniss.—Orders affirmed, with \$10 cests, to abide the event.
Hugh Maxwell against East River Bank.—New trial granted; cost to abide event.

SPECIAL TREM.
Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.
Curnelius Reconvert vs. Samuel P Townsend.—Motion granted, with \$10 cests.